(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2801.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1800.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To my Fellow Voters of the Fifth Diſtrict.

FEELING, in common with you all, a great concern for the welfare of my native country, on thoſe well-being and proſperity every thing I have in the world depends, for I know not to what corner of the earth I could fly with a wife, and family of little children, was any great calamity to happen to this land, I take up my pen, although but very moderately qualified for it, and but little uſed to it, to offer you my humble thoughts on a matter which ſeems at preſent to employ a great deal of our time and attention.

Thoſe who are uſed to read fine writings, ſhould they think it worth while to caſt an eye over theſe lines, I hope will eaſily excuſe my way of delivering my thoughts, when they are told, that I am but a plain farmer, yet by the indulgence of a kind father, have had the good luck to have more ſchool knowledge than commonly falls to the ſhare of one in my condition of life. To thoſe of my own claſs I need make no apology, well knowing, that they only wiſh to ſee the intereſt of themſelves and their fellow-citizens plainly pointed out to them, caring very little what hand it comes from, and they know very well too, without the help of much book learning that their real good is beſt brought about and ſecured by the quiet, and proſperous condition of our common country.

The matter I mean is the election of the preſident and vice-preſident of the United States. If there was nothing elſe, the great party work, and noiſe made about the election of the preſident, are enough to ſatisfy our minds, that he is a man of very great conſequence in our government, therefore it behooves us, one and all, to be well upon our guard, how we diſpoſe of our votes.

I own myſelf to be but an indifferent judge of things that merely belong to government. But I have all along ſtrove to keep myſelf out of party, more eſpecially on this preſent occaſion, for I have clearly ſeen that not one in twenty of thoſe, even of thoſe who talk the moſt, and the loudeſt, and ſeem the moſt confident, know any thing at all about the matter.

As the plaineſt underſtanding is capable of forming a middling good judgment when facts are brought before it, I have made it my conſtant endeavour to ſatisfy my mind in this way. And this way, I am very ſure, will ſeldom fail a man, if ſo be he will ſet himſelf down coolly to work. I have done ſo myſelf in this famous diſpute about Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferſon. All the information I could ſcrape together from news-papers, and other publications, that fell in my way, and by every other means in my reach, I have conſidered as well as I was able to do, but never could find any thing in one, or all of them, to make me alter the opinion I have ever had of Mr. Adams.

When we are told that he is a corrupt man, that he wants to make this country a colony to England again, or to make himſelf a king, and things of that ſort, I look for facts of ſome kind or other, to make good theſe hard charges; and what do I find? nothing in the world but the writers own notions, and theſe chiefly too about certain laws, whether they are conſtitutional or no, or whether they are good or bad ones. For inſtance, whether or no people ought to be puniſhed for ſowing ſedition againſt the government, or whether people from foreign parts ſhould come into this land, and try to ſet one part of the natives againſt the other by their plots and their practices, and the like. And not one ſingle fact, or any thing like one, to ſhew that Mr. Adams ever had ſuch thoughts in his head, as thoſe laid to his charge.

On the contrary, I called to mind Mr. Adams's conduct from the very beginning of the revolution in our government, for I am old enough to remember it myſelf. How that he, his brother and Mr. Hancock, were the firſt to ſtep forth to oppoſe the tyranny of the Britiſh king and parliament. How on all occaſions he was one among the foremoſt that ſtood up firm in the cauſe of American freedom, and how we uſed, at all our public meetings, to huzza for Adams and Hancock. There are a great many of you, my fellow voters, who remember all this as well as I do. And perhaps there is not one of you, who do remember it, but has pulled off his hat, and made many a huzza for this ſame man, this ſame Adams. But alas! how times have changed. This very man, after a very long hard ſervice, with the faireſt character, is now at laſt forſooth found out to be an enemy to his country. And what ſeems to me to be more wonderful than all the reſt is, that he has taken ſuch an unaccountable liking to the Britiſh, that he wants to put us under their government again. I believe from my heart if a man was to ſay ſuch a thing in the city of London, he would be laughed at, and thought little better than an idiot. However, it ſeems there are ſome of us Americans who ſay they believe it. Surely I may venture to ſay they are not Americans of the old ſtamp.

Now my fellow voters I will put you a caſe, and a plain one too. Suppoſe that one of you had employed a man for a great many years, to do any kind of work for you. Suppoſe he had behaved himſelf well in his calling, and had always been true to his truſt, would you turn him out of your employ, merely becauſe another man ſtarted up, who wanted his place, and he and his friends ſpread reports about the neighbourhood, that he was a bad, unfaithful ſervant, at the ſame time adviſing you to turn him out of doors, and take the one in, who was ſeeking after his place? But I will put the caſe a little cloſer yet. Suppoſe it was yourſelf, that was ſerved ſo. Would you not think your caſe a very hard one, after a faithful ſervice of many a long year, to be diſcharged upon the bare reports of thoſe, who wiſhed you ill, and ſought your ruin? I ſay would you not think your caſe a very hard one? eſpecially when you could ſhew more than an hundred proofs of your honeſty, and induſtry, and not one true act to the contrary could be hunted up againſt you.

Now this is exactly the caſe of Mr. Adams. He has ſerved his country at leaſt twenty-five years, and at the laſt all that they have got to ſay againſt him, for they can ſhew nothing elſe, is that he approved of two or three laws paſſed by the two houſes of congreſs. Even ſuppoſing for a ſingle moment, he was wrong in his opinion about thoſe laws, ſurely there is no great crime in that, when we ſee that a majority of the repreſentatives of the people themſelves thought the very ſame way.

As to the laws, about which Mr. Adams has been ſo much blamed by a great many folks, I ſhall be thought a vain ſort of a man, if I offer to make my remarks upon them, and mayhap I may richly deſerve to be thought ſo. Yet I don't know but that ſomething may be ſaid, even by a farmer, in anſwer to many things that have been ſaid againſt them.

There are none of us ſo ſtupid, I truſt, but that when we read a thing, we can form ſome notion of the ſenſe and meaning of it, and can tolerably well gueſs, whether it has any thing very good, or very bad in it. Now as theſe ſelf-ſame laws, called the ſedition law, and the alien law, made ſuch a ſtir amongſt us, and were painted in ſuch black colours, as almoſt to frighten one, I made it my buſineſs to borrow them from a lawyer, whom I ſometimes employ, and to read them, and do declare to you, I had a ſtrong prejudice againſt them from what I had heard.

I think I may ſay that I love my liberty as much as any man on the face of the earth, be he who he may. So that when I was told that one of theſe laws tied up my right hand, and put a padlock upon my mouth, my paſſion was ſo great, that I almoſt curſed the government, the congreſs and the preſident, all put together.

Thinking it however but fair play to give them a hearing, I did ſo, by borrowing the law, as before ſaid, and immediately ſet myſelf down to read it, expecting at every line to meet with ſomething terrible. In this manner I read it quite through, and through again, and thought after each line, it would come in the next; but to my great ſurpriſe, after getting to the bottom, nothing could I diſcover to give me the leaſt uneaſineſs. Nay, ſo far from wiſhing to defame the government, the congreſs and the preſident, it is, in my poor way of thinking, my duty as a good citizen to ſupport their good fame. Of this I am very ſure, we can have no confidence in law makers and rulers that are infamous. And theſe men we muſt have. Now if every body is allowed, who may take a fancy to it, to make them out infamous, by ſoul ſpeeches and writing, what is to become of us ſons of the clod, ſhould they gain their ends? our government may loſe its character. The congreſs may loſe their's. The preſident his. If this ſhould be the fate of the matter, I repeat it, what is to become of us, fellow-citizens? this is a ſerious queſtion. Ponder well on it.

I wonder whether there was ever a government in this world that tamely ſet down, and ſuffered itſelf to be abuſed, and called by the groſſeſt names that could come from the mouth of man, or that would ſuffer its head officer, whom not only its own people, but all foreign nations, look up to, to be ſlandered in the vileſt terms that could be raked together. A public robber, a traitor to his country, in a word, every thing that is vile and infamous. Nay, I wonder if ever there was a people on earth, who would ſtand by coolly, and ſee all this done, and done too perhaps by a man who was obliged to fly from his own country and ſeek out for another home, which he found here.

For my own part, I feel a pride in calling myſelf a citizen of the United States. For I feel myſelf a free man. My opinions, ſuch as they are, about public men, and public matters, I will freely ſpeak, but at the ſame time with decency, as becomes every man, from the top to the botom of us.

This is the way I reaſon fellow-citizens. Here am I a citizen of a free government. Every thing I have, myſelf, my family, and my property, are under its care and protection. I feel myſelf happy and ſafe, therefore ſee it is my intereſt to do every thing to ſupport that government, that I may continue to be ſo. Every thing that will injure, or weaken it, ſhall meet with my ſteady oppoſition, heart and hand, for any harm done to that, is a harm done to me, inaſmuch as it thereby becomes leſs able to take care of me, and mine, and to give me its protection, and my children after me.

Now evil minded men may do harm in a great many ways. They may plot againſt the government, they may be concerned in riots, and inſurrections, or they may help them on by ſpreading about falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious reports, the like I have mentioned above, which may throw us all into confuſion, and diſturbances, (enough of which, God knows, we have already had,) and brought about in this very way. You have, many of you, no doubt, read that famous letter of the French miniſter, (I am but a bad hand at remembering foreign peoples names,) I mean him who brought Mr. Randolph into trouble, and the writings of the others of them. Did not your hearts broil at every line of them? I am ſure mine did. To ſee our government abuſed, to ſee that great, and worthy man, who, alas for poor America, is dead and gone; to ſee him ſlandered, and treated like a common pickpocket. I ſay did not your hearts broil in your boſoms, at all this?

This then is the ſum of this famous ſedition law. I will now aſk you, fellow-citizens, a few queſtions. Do any of you want to take a part in plots againſt the government? in riots and inſurrections? or do you wiſh to ſpread about falſe, ſcandalous, and malicious reports about the government, the congreſs or the preſident? No I know you do not. I know you would ſcorn to do ſuch a thing, even about the meaneſt man alive. What then have you to fear from this law? for my own part, I cannot ſee, for my life, any thing to give you a morſel of trouble about it.

In regard of the alien law, it did not, I own, give me ſo much concern as the one I have been diſcourſing of, although full as much clamour was raiſed about it, no doubt, by reaſon it did not come ſo near home as I fancied the other one did, before reading it. However, as there was a great deal of hard talk about it, I read that alſo, and was, to the full, as much diſappointed. This law, I have been told, was made chiefly on account of the French people here, who were night and day caballing againſt our government, although aliens of all nations were as liable to it as the French, if they fell into the ſame practices. One thing, I remember, looked very odd to me at that time, that is, that there ſhould be ſo much ſuſs made about the French here, viz. how much they were oppreſſed, how hardly they were dealt by, and ſo forth; when, if any of us Americans had gone over to France, and the leaſt grain of ſuſpicion had fallen upon us about plotting or caballing againſt their government, I fancy, if by a miracle we ever returned again to our own country, every mother's ſon of us would have been found by his friends, ſhorter by a head than when he left it.

Being ſomewhat acquainted with a gentleman who lives about a mile and an half from my houſe, and who paſſes a good part of his time in reading, I took the liberty to aſk him, if he had ever come acroſs any thing in his hiſtory books, about the way they treat alien people in countries that were at variance, and that expected every moment to come to an open quarrel. He told me he had, and that they were very ſtrict in every country he had ever read about. So far as to taking them up, putting them in priſon houſes, turning them out of the country, nay, often hanging them for traitors and ſpies. Now I have too much regard for the life of a man, let him be a foreigner, or whatever, as to make a ſport of it. I am for juſtice and mercy too. But if a foreign man comes into a country, and uſes all his arts and craft to put it into an uproar and combuſtion, will any man ſay he ought not to be puniſhed for it in ſome way or other?

But what does our alien law do? why it only tries to prevent him from doing the miſchief he is about, and perhaps was ſent on purpoſe to do, by ordering him out of the country for a limitted time, without taking a farthing of his property from him, (although he may have made thouſands amongſt us,) if the preſident ſhall be well ſatisfied in his mind, that he is plotting againſt our peace and ſafety. Why now, my dear fellow-citizens, where is the hardſhip of all this? would it not be a plaguy hardſhip upon you, and me, if he was ſuffered to ſtay till his plots were ripe to blow us up all into a flame? perhaps relations againſt relation, farther againſt ſon, and ſon againſt father, as I have been well informed was the caſe in the

western insurrection, which put us all into such a fermentation, and cost us so much money. Ay too, and whilst those very men, who were the stirrers up of it, stood safely by in a corner, and laughed at their work, and no doubt were well paid for it by somebody or another.

In regard of the objection made to these two laws, viz. that they are not according to our constitution, I can say nothing more than this, that I consulted the lawyer before mentioned, who is by most folks thought to be a very deep man in the law way, and in government matters. I confess he was of that way of thinking, but upon his trying a long time to make it out, from the book of the constitution, which lay on the table, he puzzled me so much, that I went away full as wise as I came, and indeed he seemed to be more puzzled himself than ever I saw him in my life before, for I always found him sharp enough on all other occasions, whereon I had asked his advice.

Notwithstanding, I cannot keep myself from speaking a little of my mind, as to this point. If there is any meaning or use in the words, "to provide for the general welfare," and I guess they were put into the constitution for some use or another, in my notion, they cannot have a better meaning, for the good of every man of us, than to give congress, who draws its life, if the word be a proper one, from us, a power to do all those things on which our peace, our happiness, mayhap our very being as a nation, may depend. Let me beg you to read over these laws again, and then say, if these things were allowed to be done without dread or fear, what would become of our peace and happiness?

We might be a people, perhaps, but it strikes me, a mighty mongrel sort of a one. Outlandish folks of all sorts and countries might come here, and set us together by the ears for their own sport or profit, and then leave us to worry each other, and scuffle it out amongst ourselves. Now all this, as it regards aliens, the congress have given the president, an officer of our own choice too, a power to prevent coming to pass. And this to be sure, mercy on us, is a mighty grievance.

Of Mr. Jefferson I do not undertake to say any thing. He may be a good, or a bad man, for any thing I know to the contrary. But I do not put this into my account at all, for was Mr. Jefferson ever so good a man, I should be of the same way of thinking as I am.

Mr. Adams has, as far as ever I could learn, been an active, trusty servant, and his whole life shews him to have been a friend to his country, for he has ever been mortally hated by its enemies. And this I take to be a very good sign. We may remember he was one of the three that were excepted out of the general pardon offered by the king of England to all those who would come under obedience to him again.—That king knew he could not make a friend of him then, although we find he has hit upon a way, at last, to bring that matter about by wheedling and coaxing, or by whispering something in his ear about a gilt coach, and a fine house close to his own house, or, may be, by a silk purse filled with bright golden guineas. A pretty old woman's story this for a cold winter's evening over a comfortable cup of tea! Another story is, that he wants to put a crown upon his own head. I marvel what sort of heads have they, who put these pretty tales about, or what sort of heads must they think we have to listen to them. I take it they must fancy we have just such as the little fable book says the fox found in a carver's shop.

The gentlemen who are candidates for our votes, are both men of respect and honour. Being often in the city of Annapolis, I know both of them, and am partly known to them myself. On most other occasions I should hardly know which to give the preference to. But on this, I feel it my bounden duty to give it to the one, who, in my opinion, is on the side where I think I see the good of my country, that is, to Mr. Chase.

As to you my fellow voters, I intreat your favourable opinion, chiefly those of you with whom I may differ in this matter. We cannot all think alike, and what I beg is, you will shew me that charity which we ought all to shew to each other, be our opinions what they may. But do not despise what I have said, because it is not taken out of books, and full of learned arguments, or because it does not come from one who is famous for his pen, or for making fine speeches. If it is sound, I see no reason why it should be despised on that account. I now submit it to you in confidence, that you will think well of my heart, whatever you may think of my head.

A FARMER.

PARIS, July 12.

The purchasers of the national domains are still disturbed by those who pretend to be the proprietors of them.

It appears certain that among the patrons of the college of Navarre, about to be restored, cardinal Rohan, Maury and the duke de Choiseul, are included.

July 28.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

CAPTURE of the GRISONS.

Hunengen, July 16.

General Lecourb to the Minister of War.

The right wing of my division has taken Feldkirch, Coire, and all the country of the Grisons. The enemy have been driven from all the positions which they hitherto occupied.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Letter from an officer of the etat-major of the army.

Poffenhofen, July 6.

We shall soon be masters of Ratisbon; we sleep this evening at Freysing, eight leagues from Munich, which we have occupied a week. The enemy are retiring.

Lieutenant-general St. Suzanne to general Laval.

H. Q. Hockheim, July 5.

This day, my dear general, has been a very fortunate one; we are at Zodelheim; the troops have behaved very well; the Polish legion in particular, fought with much bravery. The enemy are retired to the left bank of the Mein.

(Signed) ST. SUZANNE.

The head quarters are removed to-day to Hœchst, and we are masters of the heights of Bergheim.

(Signed) LAVAL.

LONDON, July 14.

Since the affair of Hadfield, *four* lunatics, or pretended lunatics, have endeavoured to force their way into the royal residence.

It is reported that general Melas will be arraigned before a council of war.

July 16.

The English ministers assert, notwithstanding appearances, that the emperor has no intention of making peace. Several messengers have lately arrived from the British ministers at Vienna.

Mr. Wickham's object in his late journey to Vienna, was to organize the levy *en masse* of the empire, who are paid by England.

The French minister of war has issued a proclamation to cause the conscripts not yet assembled, to join the army. It is full of menacing language against the powers hostile to France.

At Lyons, Buonaparte, on his return from Italy, met some of his old soldiers. He accosted them by name, and observed that he had seen them pass the Tagliamento, in the face of the enemy, that he had done every thing to procure peace, but that if an autumnal campaign should be necessary, he would make them pass the Tagliamento again and bring them to the gates of Vienna.

July 17.

We have inserted a copy of the convention of 1793, and that of 1800. The former was broken. The last does not pledge the emperor so far as the former. In the last the government of Austria and England, promise not to lay down their arms, unless by common consent; not to make a separate peace, but by previous and express consent of each other; not to receive offers of peace without communicating them with openess. If the former stronger bond was unable to hold the emperor, what can be expected from the slighter.

Buonaparte detained the overtures intended for Vienna, a sufficient time, after his convention with Melas, to prevent any counter orders respecting the surrender of the fortresses till he had got possession of them. They therefore did not reach Vienna till June 25. They are similar to those made from Leoben in 1797. The emperor has as yet only answered, that he must acquaint the English of the propositions.

July 19.

A report generally prevailed yesterday, that negotiations are on foot. The funds rose. It is said the emperor has sent dispatches declaring he must make peace; and that the English court failing to induce him to continue the war, have requested to negotiate in concert.* Considerable agitation and dismay exist in our cabinet. Mr. Pitt in obtaining a vote for a loan to the emperor last evening said nothing inconsistent with this report. His language was such as he would hold, if about treating.

Two messengers were to set out last night for Vienna, with an account of the grant of a loan, and other dispatches.

July 21.

French papers to the 16th make no mention of any answer from Vienna to Buonaparte's overtures. The emperor has undoubtedly waited for advice from England. This must now have arrived; and every thing concurs to induce us to presume our advice is of a pacific nature, although Mr. Pitt has not suffered the secret to transpire.

It is said that accounts in possession of government, state that Buonaparte, in a speech on the 14th July, said, "if the propositions for peace were not acceded to, he would again put himself at the head of his invincible army, and in a fortnight compel the enemy to retreat."

Ministers, by proposing to pay the emperor a subsidy of two millions, exhibit a confidence in the continuance of the war. [*Ledger.*]

The negotiations with the emperor cannot be broken off, as hostilities have not been renewed in Italy. It is not yet declared whether the government in Italy is to be republican or monarchical; and the idea of the restoration of the king of Sardinia is not wholly excluded. If Buonaparte sincerely wishes for peace he will not attempt to revolutionize a single district more than was agreed upon at the treaty of Campo Formio.

An attempt to re-establish the college of Navarre, has drawn forth the warmest censures of the Jacobins. The Journal des Hommes Libres, is the most violent in condemning the plan, and it is pronounced as a masked scheme of royalism. Those who propose to revive the institution observe, that "experience has shown that the ancient mode of education was by far the best." The pupils are to be impressed with moral and religious principles, their manners are to be improved, and religious worship is to be performed as formerly. The abbe Secard, a celebrated churchman, will be one of the professors. The revilers of this plan declare they do not want ecclesiastics to teach them morality; that they want *philosophers*; that the youth should be brought up for the *country* and not for the *church*; that in this instance a faction of priests are about to poison the infant mind.

The present free admission of emigrants, particularly the priests, and the moderate republicanism of the rulers has irritated the *philosophers*. Buonaparte is not directly censured in any of the publications. But he is viewed as the English view their king, and all blame falls upon those under him in rank.

In Paris the party of philosophers are jealous of the party of Concord. The public are irritated and disappointed that the emperor has not yet made peace. Changes among the ministers are spoken of. A loan of 100 millions is expected; and Buonaparte, it is said, will certainly take command of the army of the Rhine.

In Paris a fanatical republican on seeing the flame of liberty thrown down to erect that of Concord, stabbed himself on the spot. A platform being erected for the consuls, the votaries of equality demolished it.

(*Private letters.*)

July 28.

We received yesterday the following important communication from Dover, sent thither by a French cartel from Dunkirk:

TELEGRAPHIC BULLETIN.

30th Messidor, July 19.

"General Moreau having *concluded an armistice* on the 26th Messidor, (July 15) *hostilities immediately ceased.*

"A true copy. Signed,

"CHAPPE,

"DUQUESNOUX ST. HILAIRE."

ST. PIERRE, (Martinique,) July 31.

A Portuguese convoy of 12 sail from the Brazils to Leghorn, are captured by a French frigate off the Canary Islands: they were under the protection of two brigs, one of which was sunk, and the other made her escape and arrived at Barbadoes.

The Portuguese convoy, captured off the Canary islands, are arrived at Cayenne, with some other captures, in all 18 sail.

Letters from St. Bartholomews of the 24th mention, that an embargo was laid on all vessels at Guadaloupe.

The 500 republican troops which sailed from Guadaloupe had arrived at Curracoa.

NEW-YORK, September 11.

Late and important.

Just as the Mercantile Advertiser was prepared for the press last evening, we received a London paper of August the first, containing the account that

AUSTRIA HAD CONCLUDED A GENERAL ARMISTICE WITH FRANCE;

In which the king of Naples is not included; and that the English government were preparing an expedition, which would probably reach its place of destination about the time that peace is concluded on the continent. Its object is thought to be an attack on Belleisle.

Besides this, the paper contains not a single article of any political consequence.

NORFOLK, September 2.

Correct statement of the deaths, and number of new cases which have occurred between Friday evening, 5 o'clock, till Monday evening, 5 o'clock.

Deaths (including one drowned, and one bled to death)	13
New cases,	50

By the arrival of the Friends, captain Steed, we have received positive accounts of the flight of Rigaud from St Domingo. He had previously loaded an armed brig with his treasures, which had sailed, and Rigaud escaped with a number of his officers from Les Irois.

The crew of the Constellation are very sickly with the flux. She was hourly expected at the Cape, to get a new rudder.

By the schooner John, from St. Jago, we learn that one of Rigaud's generals had arrived there with a number of passengers, but the governor refused to let them land; it is unknown where they went to afterwards.

BALTIMORE, September 8.

The board of health of Philadelphia, have stopped the communication between the state of Rhode-Island and that city on account of the prevalence of a contagious disease at Providence.

September 12.

Monday's mail has furnished us with European news (via New-York) to the 1st of August.

The court of Vienna, as appears from an article from thence under the date of July 18, has rejected the pacific overtures of Buonaparte; and the vigorous measures which the Austrian government are in consequence pursuing for recruiting their armies, give "a dreadful note of preparation" for continuing hostilities. Meanwhile, though the armistice continues in Italy, the French are following up the advantages they have gained in Germany. It is thought to be the intention of Massena to fall upon Melas, who (says a London editor) if beaten, would be obliged either to shut himself up in Mantua, as Wurmser did formerly, or to retire through the Venetian territory, not without difficulty and opposition, if Lecourb is too strong for prince Reuss in the Tyrol.—Should Massena completely succeed in Italy he is no doubt to traverse the Venetian, and advance by Carinthia and Stiria towards the Austrian capital, while Moreau penetrates on the side of Bavaria.

Buonaparte's determination, should his overtures be rejected, may be gathered from his conduct at the celebration of the fete of the 14th of July.

The English ambassadors at the courts of Russia and Sweden have been abruptly dismissed, and have arrived in London. Something more than an armed *neutrality* is augured from this conduct. It is regarded

in England at an event unfavourable to a general pacification.

In the house of commons, the subsidiary loan to the emperor has called forth some very severe animadversions from those members who are opposed to the ministry: they were received, as usual, without producing conviction; and the question of the loan was carried by a large majority.

While these things are doing, the Russian emperor Paul has notified the pretender that his residence in the Russian dominions will be dispensed with; and the unfortunate Louis XVIII. it is said, is about to retire to England, where a sentiment of sympathy may at least procure him the attachment of the prince of Orange, whose kingdom, like his own, is "not of this world."

By the latest advices from Europe we neither find nor hear any thing respecting our commissioners, only that they are still in France.

Annapolis, September 18.

At a meeting of the judges of the elections for the several districts for Anne-Arundel county, convened at Mrs. Urquhart's tavern, in said county, on the 8th day of September, in the year eighteen hundred, in pursuance of previous notice, for the purpose of deliberating upon the means of discharging the important duties to which they are called, and of fixing upon uniform rules for conducting the elections, were present,

JAMES DISNEY, chairman, William Steuart, Brice J. Worthington, Horatio Ridout, Richard Cromwell, Thomas Worthington, Richard Dorsey and Henry Nelson.

The judges proceeded to the appointment of a chairman, and James Disney, Esquire, was duly elected.

The judges then proceeded to inquire whether the bounds of the several election districts of said county have been ascertained and made public, and were fully satisfied that said bounds have heretofore been sufficiently made known.

The judges then proceeded to read and consider the law for regulating elections, and after some time employed in deliberating upon, and discussing the probable means of, preventing irregularities and preserving peace, and promoting the freedom and fairness of election, according to the directions contained in the law and the constitution and form of government, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the elections shall be held at the outer door or window of the house appropriated for the purpose in each district, and that no person whatever, except the clerks, shall be admitted within the apartments.

Resolved, That the several constables residing in the respective districts shall be and are hereby required to attend the judges of the election therein, to assist in the preservation of the peace.

Resolved, That every citizen whose qualifications to vote, according to the constitution, shall be unknown to the judges, and who shall be questioned concerning the same, either in respect to property, age, or residence, shall be obliged to prove the particular qualification in which he may be questioned, to the satisfaction of the judges.

Resolved, That every inhabitant of the district having settled within the limits of the United States since the third day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, from foreign countries, and having moreover the qualifications of age, residence and property, required by the constitution, and offering to vote, shall be obliged to produce an official certificate of his naturalization according to the laws of this state, or the congress of the United States, as the case may require.

Resolved, That the state of the polls in any district shall not be declared before the close of the election.

Resolved, That the above proceedings and resolutions be published in the Maryland Gazette.

By order of the judges,
JAMES DISNEY, Chairman.

Positively will be SOLD, by order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on Thursday the 9th day of October, at eleven o'clock, if fair, or the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of WILLIAM CHAPMAN, deceased, for CASH,

TWO likely valuable young negro men, one woman and two small children, and one negro girl, 9 or 10 years old, and some household furniture, among which is a valuable bed. All those having claims against said Chapman's estate are once more requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, on or before the day of sale, otherwise they may be excluded by law, as the assets will be paid away, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LEONARD SELLMAN, Who is authorised to settle said estate.

September 15, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, praying an act to authorise the levy laying court of Charles county to assess a sum of money on said county, sufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE trustees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive proposals and contract with a person to supply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the ensuing year, to be delivered at the house. Persons wishing to agree to furnish those articles are requested to attend in person, or lodge their terms, under seal, with either of the trustees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be necessary to observe, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the trustees will consider themselves bound to prefer the lowest terms.

September 10, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of said county, deceased, all persons therefore who have claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and those who are in any manner indebted to the estate are desired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Administratrix.

September 16, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law authorising and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to assess and levy on the assessable property of said county, a sum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the west end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to intersect the east end of the road laid out from Frederick town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said sum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to establish the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purposes therein mentioned," but the same has not been legally done.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency, to discharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legislature of Maryland, at the next session, to pass an act authorising a sum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's house of said county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Elisha Brown, deputy-surveyor to Baruch Fowler, surveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and state aforesaid, by virtue of a warrant of resurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of said county, out of the land-office of the western shore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldest warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforesaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, because the surveyor, Baruch Fowler, of said county, would not sign his name to it, and that refusing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to sell part of the property of George Shipley, sen. who is insane, to discharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Trustee.

In CHANCERY, September 12, 1800.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JAMES WILSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said James Wilson is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and the said James Wilson, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said James Wilson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the third day of October next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office, at eleven o'clock, on the ninth day of October next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said James Wilson's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

RAN away from the subscriber, on or about the 31st of August last, a negro woman named SALL, who is a petitioner for freedom, and calls herself SAVOY, she is of a dark complexion, about five feet and an inch high, stout made, and when spoken to is rather pert; it is likely she is in Annapolis, or in the neighbourhood of South river Neck. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I get her again, shall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, paid by

JAMES IGLEHEART, On the Head of South river.

September 16, 1800.

By the CORPORATION of the City of Annapolis, September 4th, 1800.

ORDERED, That 300 copies of the by-law to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city, be immediately printed in hand-bills, and distributed, and that the same be inserted in the Maryland Gazette.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

A BY-LAW to prevent persons from places infected with the prevailing contagious fever from coming to and remaining within the limits of this city.

BE *it established and ordained, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis, and the authority of the same*, That no person or persons who shall or may come from or through the city of Baltimore, or the precincts thereof, or from the borough of Norfolk, in Virginia, shall, after the passage of this law, enter into this city, or the precincts thereof, until such person or persons obtain from one of the health committee, a permit in writing, to enter; and that such permit shall specify the name of the person, and the time he shall remain, not exceeding the space of ten hours.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants of this city, or the precincts thereof, shall, after the passage of this law, receive any person or persons coming from any of the infected places aforesaid, without a permit as aforesaid, such inhabitant or inhabitants shall, for each person received as aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain in his, her or their house.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That if any inhabitant or inhabitants aforesaid shall permit any person or persons to remain in his, her or their house for the space of one hour after the expiration of the time specified in the permit, such inhabitant or inhabitants, for each person, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three pounds six shillings and eightpence current money, and the like sum for every hour such person or persons shall remain as aforesaid.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any person or persons who shall or may have been absent from the said places for the space of ten days, and in good health, to enter this city.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That instead of the health committee heretofore appointed, John Davidson, Allen Quynn, James Williams, John Randall, James Mackubin, Frederick Grammar, Jonathan Pinkney, William Alexander, Archibald Golder, Vachel Stevens, William Brown, jun. John Brice and Francis Mary de Lalandelle, be and they are hereby constituted and appointed a committee of health.

And be it established and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, That all fines and forfeitures accruing under this act may be recovered by presentment or indictment, or before the mayor, recorder, or any one alderman, in a summary way, one half to be applied to the informer, the other half to the use of the corporation.

September 4, 1800: Read the first and second time and assented to.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.

Proclaimed. THOMAS W. HEWLTT, Sheriff.

To be LET,

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, opposite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of sowing 170 or 180 bushels of wheat immediately, and to have full possession the first day of January next. Any person inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Easton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE subscriber is extremely sorry that he is under the disagreeable necessity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and losses in trade, finds himself unable to discharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the use of his creditors, means to petition the general assembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, August 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 25th day of October next, on the premiſes,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of BEARS AND BACON, containing five hundred and ſeventy-five acres, more or leſs; the above property is taken as the property of SAMUEL HAMBLETON, terre-tenant of JOHN HEPBURN, to ſatisfy a debt due NATHAN LEVY, for the uſe of JOHN DAWSON. The ſale will commence at one o'clock, for ready MONEY only.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 10, 1800.

Agreeable to an act, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, and agreeable to a ſchedule given in by WILLIAM FRENCH, an inſolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling-houſe of the ſaid William French, on the 18th day of October next.

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, known by the name of WADE'S INCREASE, containing 75 acres, more or leſs, and one negro man named BRISTER, for ready CASH. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Truſtee agreeable to the aforeſaid act of aſſembly.

September 10, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty to inform his friends and cuſtomers in Annapolis, that he intends to follow his buſineſs of carving and gilding in oil and burniſh gold (as he intends to ſtay here ſome time), old looking-glaſs and picture frames re-gilt and made equal to new; as this will be a great ſaving of riſk and expence to the citizens in not having to ſend their goods to Baltimore, he therefore hopes for encouragement. Any orders left with Mr. Shaw will be thankfully received, and carefully attended to, by

The public's obedient ſervant,
GEORGE SMITH,

Who has for SALE,

A few looking-glaſs plates, and picture glaſs of a large ſize, and ſome fit for earrings; alſo ſome fine prints of WASHINGTON, engraved by Heath, of London, in elegant frames, portraits of Adams, Jefferſon, M'Kean, and numbers of others. Apply to Mr. SHAW.

Annapolis, September 8, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSEPH NEALE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, February next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Auguſt, 1800.

JOHN NEALE, Executor.

THE creditors of THOMAS WOODWARD, deceaſed, late of Prince-George's county, are hereby requeſted to meet at SAMUEL TYLER'S, on the third day of October, with their accounts legally authenticated, in order to receive a dividend of the aſſets in hand, and thoſe indebted to the deceaſed's eſtate are requeſted to make payment, on or before the third day of October, to

MARGARET WOODWARD, Admx.

September 6, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, praying for a law to authoriſe and appoint certain commiſſioners to ſtreighten, amend, and eſtabliſh the road leading from the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwiſe, the ſubſcriber is reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 20, 1800.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from Anne-Arundel county court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 13th inſtant, at the houſe of JONATHAN BEARD,

TWO NEGROES, and two horſes, for ready CASH; the above property is taken as the property of JONATHAN BEARD, to ſatisfy a debt due RICHARD MACKUBIN, and for officers fees for the years 1798 and 1799. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 3, 1800.

IN conformity to the cuſtom and uſages of the legiſlature of Maryland, by advertiſement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legiſlature of Maryland, at their enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act of aſſembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, at the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner treſpaſſing thereon, as I am determined to proſecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, at Richard Rawlings's, near the Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, on the 27th inſtant, a negro man named GEORGE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he has a black ſmooth complexion, talks very ſmooth; had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, his other cloaths unknown. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, by me

WILLIAM BASS, or
RICHARD RAWLINGS.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip-ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of LEVIN SOTHORON, late of Charles county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 28th of January, 1801, next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 28th of July, 1800.

THOMAS L. SOTHORON, Executor.

WHEREAS I heretofore gave notice, in the Maryland Gazette, to the creditors of JOHN BULLEN, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, to meet at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in the ſaid city, on the 1ſt inſtant, at which time very few appeared, I do, therefore, hereby requeſt all thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate to exhibit them to me before the 1ſt day of September next, as I am anxious to make a dividend of the aſſets in hand, which cannot be done until the whole amount of the claims againſt the eſtate be aſcertained. It is earneſtly hoped that all thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted will attend to this notice.

THOMAS JENINGS, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, July 10, 1800.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, ſays ſhe is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colcheſter, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, ſame colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, ſays ſhe is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Alſo, on the 17th of Auguſt, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but ſince commitment ſtate themſelves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middleſex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following deſcription, both ſtout men, dark colour, the former about 33, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be ſold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff Charles county.

Charles county, Auguſt 19, 1800.

The ſubſcriber has for SALE,

A FEW elegant prints of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Eſq; vice-preſident of the United States, in handſome gilt frames, ditto the WASHINGTON FAMILY, dreſſing glaſſes, tea caddies, portable writing deſks, gentlemens cheſts of tools, plate baſkets lined with tin, houſe bells, chamber lamps, with wicks for burning in the night, gilt oval frames for pictures, boxes of paints for drawing, black lead and camel hair pencils, fifes, billiard-tacks, wood-ſaws, wire fenders, maps of Maryland, and a variety of houſe-hold furniture.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, Auguſt 6, 1800.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD, for a term of years,

THE following NEGROES, to wit: a man, about twenty years of age, accuſtomed to the buſineſs of a plantation, to be ſold for the term of ſeven years; a boy, between eleven and twelve years of age, for the term of fifteen years, and a woman, accuſtomed to domeſtic ſervice, for the term of two years. Inquire of the Printer.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 28, 1800.

RICHARD PONSONBY,

An inſolvent of Prince-George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, the chancellor is ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of paſſing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the ſaid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit) their diſſent to his being admitted to the benfit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 28, 1800.

JOHN TILLEY,

An inſolvent debtor of Prince-George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, the chancellor is ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of paſſing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette before the nineteenth day of September next, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the ſaid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit, their diſſent to his being admitted to the benefit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 28, 1800.

DAVID ROSS,

An inſolvent of Prince-George's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, the chancellor is ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of paſſing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit) their diſſent to his being admitted to the benefit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, Auguſt 28, 1800.

HORATIO ROSS,

An inſolvent of Prince-Georges's county,

MAKES application as a trader, by petition to the chancellor, in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of ſundry inſolvent debtors, there is annexed to his petition a ſchedule of his property, and a liſt of his creditors, on oath, as by the ſaid act is required, the chancellor is ſatisfied, by competent teſtimony, that he is at this time, and was, at the time of paſſing that act, a citizen of this State, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of taking the oath by the ſaid act required, in preſence of his creditors, and that, by cauſing a copy of this order to be inſerted, once in each of three ſucceſſive weeks, before the nineteenth day of September next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the ſaid nineteenth day of March next, for the purpoſe of recommending a truſtee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within ſix months from the time of the laſt publication, (if they ſhall think fit) their diſſent to his being admitted to the benefit of the ſaid act.

Teſt. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

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